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Fulton; in Pulaski county, east of Little Rock; in Prairie, Monroe and St. Francis counties, on the Memphis Railroad; in Conway, Crawford and Sebastian counties, on the Ft. Smith Railroad. It also occurs in Jefferson County, near Pine Bluffs; in Woodruff county, near Augusta, and about the headwaters of the Illinois River, north of Boston Mountains, in Washington county, northwest Arkansas.

Nymphaea odorata grows in Saline, Jefferson and Hempstead counties, also with the former species in Washington county.

Nuphar advena is found so generally distributed through the State where I have been, I will not enumerate the localities.—F. W. HARVEY, *Ark. Ind. Univ., Fayetteville, Ark.*

CALLUNA VULGARIS IN NANTUCKET, MASS.—This species has been found in the station indicated, and the following note from a correspondent of Mrs. Owen, of Springfield, will describe the surroundings:

The soil around the *Calluna vulgaris* seemed to be quite good; that is, not so sandy as most of our soil is, though it was not near any pond, and very little, if any, lower than the ground in the vicinity. It was, perhaps, a mile from the beach, "as the crow flies," and not much more than a quarter of a mile from a human habitation. At first we thought there were several plants, but traced their connection with each other by pushing away a little of the soil, underneath which was a stalk an inch and a half or two inches in circumference. A bushel measure would nearly if not quite cover the whole. In the center of the plants the stalks appeared dead, being without foliage or blossoms, while on the outside the stalks were covered with foliage and dried blossoms mostly, with here and there a fresh one, and new foliage was springing from the ground among the dead stalks. This was the condition of the plant Oct. 14, 1880.—L. S. RIDDELL.

CHARACEAE OF AMERICA by Timothy F. Allen, A. M., M. D., with colored illustrations from the original drawings by the author. parts 1 and 2. S. E. Cassino, Boston—The publication of this work was begun some time ago by Dr. Allen and a part or two being issued was discontinued. It has again been taken up by Cassino, who is gaining such an enviable reputation in the publication of scientific work, and is to be published in the same ornate way as the Ferns of North America. Each part consists of three colored plates and eight pages of text. In the first two parts received the six plates illustrated the following species, *Chara Gymnopus*, var. *elegans*, *C. crinita*, var. *Americana*, *C. coronata*, var. *Schweinitzii*, *Nitella flexilis*, vars. *nidifica* and *crassa*, and *N. tenuissima*.

In the absence of any notice or advertisement we are unable to inform our readers anything with reference to frequency of issue and price. It is handsome enough to cost a round sum but we will guarantee that Cassino has put it low enough for any botanist to buy.

FORESTRY IN NORTH AMERICA.—In the last number or two of the *Gardener's Monthly* we have been reading a translation of a paper bearing the above title and written by John Booth, Klien Flottbeck, Germany. After considering the observed evil effects of forest destruction in various parts of the United States, the writer comes to the following rather somber conclusion, which may have more of truth in it than we will care to acknowledge:

"What then are the conclusions to be drawn from the above remarks for the future of North American Forestry?"

"We have seen how all authority is wanting to enforce even the simplest regulations on forestry. The only man in America who ever undertook to carry out his absolute will in this, as every other respect, was Brigham Young, who in this one matter has our decided sympathy. The communistic theory that the 'forests are the property of every single American,' and that he has a perfect right to cut down as much timber as he needs, is so widespread; the corruption in official circles, an unavoidable consequence of perpetual rotation in office, is so general; the necessity in which both parties find themselves of not offending the mass of voters, is so great, that we can hardly call unjustified the assertions of competent and patriotic American authorities as to the impossibility of enforcing any protective laws on forestry. In view of such conditions we can neither hope for any beneficial results from the 'Commission to inquire into the European Laws on Forestry,' asked for by Mr. Secretary Schurz in his annual report to the President; nor expect Professor Sargent, of Harvard, to achieve much by the three years' survey of American forests, with which he has lately been entrusted. A more competent man, or a better authority on all incidental questions, could not be found; but of what use can laws be if there exist no authority to enforce them? It is to be feared that, unless affairs take some entirely unexpected turn, the words of the Secretary of the Interior for 1877 will come true—that 'in twenty years at the most, the United States will no longer be able to fill the demands for home consumption for their own forests,' and that they will have to import at an enormous outlay what they might have had at a trifling expense! What the consequences will be in other respects, we have already foreshadowed; it is impossible to overrate their importance."

SOME IMPURITIES OF DRINKING-WATER CAUSED BY VEGETABLE GROWTH, by Prof. W. G. Farlow, M. D.—This paper should have been noted before, but it was accidentally crowded out of the last number. It is extracted from a Report of the Massachusetts State Board of Health, etc., and contains two plates, illustrating eight plants. It is a pamphlet that should be in the hands of every one interested in water furnished by ponds or reservoirs. There are 22 pages of it, from which we cull out here and there a passage, although it is exceedingly difficult to select in such a fragmentary way from a paper that is so complete in itself that any omission seems like mutilation.—